Previous references.

File No. 12-12

1912.

(Census)

Serial Nos. 1-3

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-3

Part B. for June 13

SUBJECT.

Distribution of the Census pamphlets

---

1. From the Dewan D.O. No 674 dt 27-5-13.
Forwards copy of D.O. No 673 dt 27-5-13. to Mr Thyagaraja Iyer approving the Census pamphlet with the request that necessary arrangements may be made for the receipt & distribution of the copies when they are printed

2 D.O. No 211 dt 27-5-13. from Asst Census Supdt
Re the printing of the Census pamphlet,

3. To the Supdt. Govt Press No FE 7206 dt 11-6-13
Forwards copy of D.O. No 211 dt 5-6-13 from the Census Supdt & requests him to have 1000 copies printed, with price 4 as marked on the outer cover & further directs that copies of the pamphlet in question may be sent

to all those to whom the reports were sent, the remaining copies being sent to this office.

No 2l 7207. 24.6.13

G.R.S. 11] 1912-13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Census

NOTES.

File No. 12

FILE HEADING.

Distribution of the Census pamphlets

From The Dewan

D O No. 674 Dated 27-5-13 Received 30-5-13

Diary No. 4833 Enclos. 3 Spare Copies. Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards copy of D O to Mr Tyagaraja Iyer approving the Census pamphlet with the request that necessary arrangements may be made for the receipt & distribution of the copies when they are printed

NOTES AND ORDERS.

From the contents of the Dewan's D O to Mr Tyagaraja Iyer it may be presumed that copies will be received duly in the Secretariat from the Press

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Census File No. 12 of 1912

Serial No.

Census approved for preparation of the pamphlet

one thousand copies are to be printed – the same no as the Census Reports + the pamphlet is priced 4as.

'This pamphlet has been compiled with a view to such attention to the more salient features of the Census as the full report is too bulky for the ordinary reader'

such being the reason for the compilation of the pamphlet, it is for consideration + orders whether the foreign Govts., learned Societies, important personages + others who were favoured with a gift of the Census Volumes should now be supplied with the pamphlet free. It is admittedly for the cursory reader not for the savant or statistician. As the pamphlet is priced cheap any one with the inclination to be informed may buy it readily from the Govt Book Depot to which an adequate no of copies may be sent.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Census File No. 12 of 1912

Serial No.

vide list & census Suppl.to D.O 58 § 29-1-12 to Under Secy. /N

vide notes on census file 7-12 Sl 1-4½ to Secy 1913

If on the other hand it is considered that all those that got the census Vols should now be again favoured with the pamphlet these come to 885 as per old list — leaving 145 for the public —

It has at the same time to be admitted that the distribution of the Census Reports amongst the Coal fork officers was more than was absolutely necessary — But even with the saving that may be effected with careful distribution based on the original list the no of pamphlets now ordered to be printed would probably fall short of the requirements of the public called for orders.

Ent 4/6 BBn

I should think Copies of the Pamphlet would find a sale. Bs Mead for publication and I would say that all those to whom the Reports were sent should get a Copy of the Pamphlet & the balance only offered for sale —

Dy Secy

Secy

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Census File No. 12 of 1912

Serial No.

2

D O No 211 J 27-5-1913 from the Asstt Census Supdt regarding the printing of the Census pamphlets.

The Asstt Census Supdt requests that her Yates may be informed as to the no of copies that have to be printed & also states as to whether the price of the pamphlet has to be printed on the cover.

Submd

Let 1000 Copies be printed and the price 4 annas printed on the Cover also. Please prepare draft

5/6. 5/6/13

Draft submd.

Let 6/6

Draft right/to be sdg. Put up one each of the issued versions

Draft 6/6

Submd

Let 9/6.

Sdg/

Draft sdg and issued 9/6

Appd 9/6

Draft to be issued

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Census File No. 12 of 191

Serial No.

To the Supdt York Press
No H 7206 & 11-6-13
forwards copy of DO
No 211 & 5-6-13 from the Census
Supdt & requests him to have
1,000 copies of the Census pam-
phlet printed with price 4 as
marked on the outer cover &
further directs that copies of
the pamphlet in question
may be sent to all those to
whom the reports were sent
the remaining copies being sent
to this office.

No H 7207 & 11-6-13
Copy to the Asstts to the
Census Supdt for information

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

"Ananda Asram"

Fernhill.

27th May 1913.

No C 32
Dy. No. 673

My dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant enclosing two proof copies of the Census pamphlet. 1000 copies may be printed both for distribution and sale to the public and the price fixed at 4 annas per copy as suggested by you.

I have forwarded your letter to the Secretary with a request that he will see to the receipt and distribution of the copies when they are printed.

I have slightly altered the 'Preface'. If you see no objection, the revised 'Preface' may be adopted.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- M. Visvesvaraya.

V.R. Thyagaraja Iyer Esqr., M.A.,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner,

Tumkur.

674/Ens 3

Copy to Secretary, General and Revenue Departments, with the request that necessary arrangements may be made for the receipt and distribution of the copies when they are printed.

27.5.13

Bo ii 30/5

(2)

Preface to the Brief Summary of the Mysore Census - 1911.

This pamphlet has been compiled with a view to direct attention to the more salient features of the recent Census. The full report of the Census is in two volumes aggregating 518 pages, and is therefore too bulky for the ordinary reader to obtain at a glance the essential figures relating to ~~the growth of population and other~~ vital statistics.

As economic questions are at present receiving special attention in the State, it is very necessary that accurate ideas regarding Census statistics should spread among the people to enable them to compare local conditions with those of foreign countries; and it is with a view to meet this object that this brief compilation has been prepared. It is divided into twelve sections according to the subject matter, and the essential statistics are abstracted at the end in the form of tabular statements.

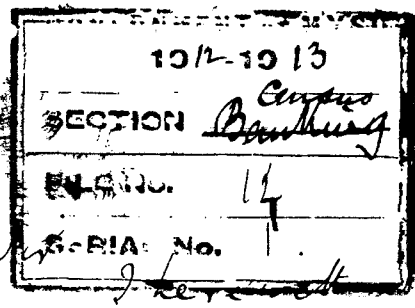
27.5.13 RG

D. O. No. 2501

DIARY No. 4855

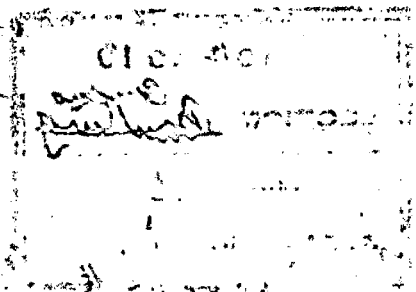
Washington

12/5/13



Dear Mr. [illegible] I herewith submit

for your approval, 2 proof copies of the Census pamphlet Compiled, under my direction and supervision, in accordance with your orders and request that you will be so good as to let me know the number of copies to be printed for distribution



M. Visvesvaraya, Esq C.I.E.
Dewan of Mysore
Camp ootacamund

and for sale to the
public The price may
be fixed so as not to
exceed 4 annas per
copy. I beg to suggest
that the Secretariat may
receive the printed copies
from the Press and see
to their distribution and
sale

Yours sincerely

Encl to Sl Book 12 42

A

BRIEF SUMMARY

OF

MYSORE CENSUS, 1911

BY

V. R. THYAGARAJA AIYAR, M.A.,

Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore State

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1913.

Revised by Dewan 27.5.13

PREFACE.

THIS pamphlet has been compiled with a view to meet the demands of those who take an interest in the results of the recent Census of the Mysore State, but who cannot, for some reason or other, afford to go through the more elaborate Volumes of the Census Report and Tables which were issued some time ago. It is divided into twelve sections according to subject matter, while at the end are appended a few tabular statements exhibiting the main statistics. The reader desirous of further information on the subject is referred to the above mentioned Volumes.

A

BRIEF SUMMARY

OF

MYSORE CENSUS, 1911.

I—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Area, population and density.*—The area and population of the Mysore State (including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) are 29,474·82 square miles and 5,806,193 persons respectively, the mean density of population being 197 persons per square mile.

The mean density of the State compares as follows with that of certain selected countries in Europe, Asia and America.

Country.	Mean density.	Country.	Mean density.
England and Wales ...	... 619	Baroda ...	... 248
Scotland ...	... 160	Bombay (including States)	... 145
Ireland ...	... 136	Madras (including States)	... 291
Belgium ...	... 589	Ceylon ...	... 141
Bavaria ..	... 227	Japan ...	... 336
Sweden ...	... 32	Canada ...	... 2
Denmark ...	... 178		

2. *Density of population in the Divisions, Districts and Taluks.*—The mean density of population in the Eastern Division (comprising the *maidan* districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug) is 214 against 151 in the Western Division (comprising the *malnad* districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga). In the *maidan* districts of the Eastern Division density varies as rainfall, but in the case of the districts of the Western Division density decreases as rainfall increases.

In the Eastern Division the taluk of highest density (excluding taluks containing cities) is T.-Narsipur in Mysore District with a density of 410, Arkalgud being the taluk of maximum density (312) in the Western Division. The taluks of least density in the Eastern and Western Divisions are Hiriyur and Nagar with 99 and 71 persons per square mile respectively.

3. *Towns and their population.*—There are 91 towns (including 4 cities). The urban population consists of 658,329 persons and forms 11·3 per cent of the total population. In England and Wales 78 per cent of the population live in towns; in Scotland and Ireland 69·8 per cent and 31 per cent respectively; in the Baroda State 19·9 per cent and in Bombay and Madras (including States) 11·7 and 18·1 per cent respectively. For every 1,000 males in the urban population of the State there are 942 females. Of every 100 persons of urban population, 76 are Hindus, 17 are Musalmans and 6 are Christians.

4. *Villages and their population.*—There are 16,740 inhabited villages in the State, the average population per village being 308. Among the villages, two, *viz.*, Robertsonpet in Kolar District and Turuvanur in Chitaldrug District contain a population of more than 5,000 persons each.

5. *Houses and families.*—The number of occupied houses per square mile has increased from 38 in 1901 to 39 in the present Census. The average number of persons per house in the State is 5 and has remained stationary since 1901. There is a fairly close correspondence between the number of occupied houses (1,158,004) and the number of married women of 15 years and upwards in the State (1,126,379).

II—GROWTH OF POPULATION.

1. *Results of the several Censuses.*—The results of the several Censuses and the rates of increase from one Census to the succeeding Census are shown in the marginal statement. The percentage of net increase during the 40 years 1871-1911 is 14·9 for the whole State The mean density of population per square mile has steadily increased from 142 in 1881 to 197 in 1911. The increase in the *natural* (*i.e.*, born in the State) population during the decade as distinguished from the *actual* population is 5 per cent.

Year of Census	Population	Increase + or decrease − per cent
1871 ...	5,055,402	...
1881 ...	4,186,188	− 17·2
1891 ...	4,943,604	+ 18·1
1901 ...	5,539,399	+ 12·1
1911 ...	5,806,193	+ 4·8

2. *Analysis of the growth of population in districts.*—(i) *Bangalore District.*—The percentage of increase during the decade has been 7·4 for the district including Bangalore City. Of the nine taluks in the district, only one, *i. e.*, Anekal Taluk, has suffered a loss of population to the extent of 3·29 per cent, the increases in the other taluks varying from 3·39 per cent in Nelamangala Taluk to 13·70 per cent in Kankanhalli Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease of population in Anekal Taluk to the effects of plague. The increase in the occupied area during the decade has been 55,292 acres, but the irrigated area has declined by 4,759 acres.

(ii) *Kolar District.*—The population of the district (including Kolar Gold Fields) has grown by 7·8 per cent during the decade and all the taluks have shared in the general growth, the increase varying from 1·25 per cent in Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks to 13·67 per cent in Bowringpet Taluk (including Kolar Gold Fields). There has been an increase of 50,940 acres in the occupied area and of 21,116 acres in the irrigated area during the decade.

(iii) *Tumkur District.*—The percentage of increase during the decade has been 9·7. All the taluks except Pavagada show an increase of population, the percentages of increase varying from 7·64 in Kunigal Taluk to 15·09 in Sira Taluk. The diminution of population in Pavagada Taluk is trifling; but the large decrease of 7,200 acres in the irrigated area and the large increase of 45,545 acres in the occupied area of the taluk during the decade are rather abnormal. During the decade, the occupied area and the irrigated area in the district have risen by 127.683 acres and 16.894 acres respectively.

(iv) *Mysore District.*—The population of the district including Mysore City has risen by 3·6 per cent during the decade. The growth of population has been general in all the taluks except Seringapatam and Yelandur, the increases varying from 2·16 per cent in Hunsur Taluk to 10·70 per cent in Mandya Taluk. The decadence of Seringapatam Taluk is due to the effects of plague and malaria in reducing the birth-rate and increasing the death-rate. Constant recrudescence of plague in the Yelandur Jahgir accounts for the decrease of population in it during the decade. The increase in the occupied and irrigated areas in the district has been 3,576 and 6,225 acres respectively during the decade.

(v) *Chitaldrug District.*—The population of the district has increased by 10·4 per cent during the decade, the increases varying from 3·94 per cent in Molakalmuru Taluk to 16·72 per cent in the Holalkere Taluk. The occupied and irrigated areas in the district have increased by 190,269 and 8,358 acres respectively during the decade; but a portion of the increase in the occupied area represents the area transferred in 1902 from the Chiknayakanhalli and Kadur Taluks to the then newly constituted Hosdurga Taluk.

(vi) *Hassan District.*—The population of the district as a whole has increased by 2 per cent during the decade, the increases varying from ·47 per cent in Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk) to 12·63 per cent in Hole-Narsipur Taluk and the decreases varying from 7·01 in Belur Taluk to 14·70 per cent in Manjarabad Taluk. The heavy decreases in Belur and Manjarabad Taluks are ascribed to the decline in the coffee industry and to the excess of deaths over births owing to the ravages of malaria. The Deputy Commissioner further states that there is employed on the coffee and cardamom estates of Manjarabad Taluk a large floating population of labourers from South Kanara and also from other taluks of Hassan District and that this population returned to their homes prior to the date of final Census.

The occupied area in the district has decreased by 13,894 acres and the irrigated area has increased by 11,861 acres during the decade.

(vii) *Kadur District.*—The population of the district has declined by 5·8 per cent during the decade, *i.e.*, to about the same extent as during the decade 1871-81. The decreases have taken place in all the taluks except Kadur and range from 5·79 per cent in Koppa (including Yedahalli) to 11·29 per cent in Tarikere.

The occupied and the irrigated areas have increased by 4,891, and 16,047 acres, respectively, during the decade.

The causes of the decrease of population are similar to those in the case of Belur and Manjarabad Taluks. The Deputy Commissioner also ascribes the decline in part to plague.

(viii) *Shimoga District.*—The population of the district has declined by 2·8 per cent during the decade and the decrease has affected all the taluks except Shimoga and Channagiri. The decreases vary from ·57 per cent in Honnali to 10·15 per cent in Sagar Taluk.

The occupied and irrigated areas in the district have increased by 22,097 and 6,343 acres respectively, during the decade.

3. *General summary of results.*—The above analysis discloses the uniform decline during the decade in the population of the *malnad* and *semi-malnad* taluks of the Western Division. The decrease of population in Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks has been going on since 1891. The increase of population in the *maidan* districts of the Eastern Division has generally proceeded with equal pace with the expansion of cultivation and the extension of irrigation in the tracts where the increases have occurred. At the close of 1910-11, 1,062,729 acres of assessed waste land were available for cultivation in the State.

4. *Growth of population from 1871 to 1911.*—The explanation for the different rates of increase between the several Censuses (*vide* para. above) has to be sought in the material and sanitary conditions of each decade and in variations in the age-distribution of the population and the distribution of the population by race and religion from time to time.

III—MIGRATION.

1. *Immigration into the State.*—Out of 5,806,193 persons enumerated in the State, 312,908 persons or 54 per mille of the population have been returned as born outside the State. Of this number of foreign-born, 308,202 persons or nearly 98 per cent are born in India (outside the State); and 4,263 or more than 1 per cent born in Europe. Of the rest 283 are born in other Asiatic countries; 46 in Africa; 76 in America; 34 in Australasia and 4 at sea. Out of the Indian-born, 230,484 persons came from the districts adjoining the State—Dharwar and North Kanara of the Bombay Presidency, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara of the Madras Presidency and Coorg. To this number of immigrants must be added fully half of those who were returned as born in Madras and Bombay (district unspecified), for, there can be no doubt that that number does not overstate those who were born in these adjacent districts but did not know the name of the birth-district, though they could readily name the Presidency. If this be done, it will be found that 254,110 persons or 82 per cent of the Indian-born (outside the State) are born in districts adjoining the State. The same figures, put in another way, show that out of every 1000 enumerated in the State 946 were born in the State, 40 in the contiguous districts, and 14 in other parts of India and in countries outside India.

2. *Emigration from the State.*—The information received from the several Provincial Census Superintendents discloses the fact that 131,257 persons born in Mysore have left for other parts of India the chief provinces of their sojourn and residence being Madras, Coorg, Bombay and Hyderabad. Of these 16,117 persons have been enumerated in Coorg and 74,960 persons in the contiguous districts of the Madras Presidency. The figures by districts of the Bombay Presidency are not available, but even thus, 91,077 persons or a little more than two-thirds of the emigrants from the State to other provinces and States in India are to be found in the districts adjoining the Mysore State. The emigrants to Ceylon number 8,189. The emigrants to Hong-kong, Rhodesia, the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States number 1, 3, 1, and 122 respectively.

3. *General conclusions.*—(*a*) Though an inland country, Mysore has a large population of immigrants (5 per cent) as compared with most Provinces in India, *e. g.*, Madras (which has less than 1 per cent). This is due to the demand for labour on the mines and on coffee and cardamom plantations.

(*b*) The proportion of emigrants to immigrants is 45 per cent, showing that Mysore gains more by migration than it loses.

(*c*) The proportion of females to males, whether among emigrants or immigrants, is greater in the case of contiguous districts than in the case of other places.

(*d*) In the case of immigrants into Bangalore City, a few castes like Beda, Brahman, Holeya, Mudaliar and Vakkaliga comprise nearly 41 per cent of such immigrants, while in the Kolar Gold Fields, Holeyas, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians claim as many as 22,401 or more than half the number of immigrants into the area.

4. *Variation in migration since 1901.*—Noticeable fluctuations since 1901 in immigration are: Bombay (—7,112), Madras (+8,445), the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces (+1567), Europe (+1,957); remarkable changes in the emigration figures since 1901 are: Bombay (+821), Coorg (—8,596), Madras (+3,073), Hyderabad (+2,520). The following remarks are made in respect of a few of these countries:—

(i). *Bombay.*—Going down to district figures, we see decreases of Bombay immigrants to Kadur, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Mysore. The coffee industry in Kadur and Hassan is not so paying now as it was a decade or more ago; in Chitaldrug the large public works on the Marikanave lake have been closed; in Mysore the skilled artisans, who were in 1901 engaged on the new Palace works in Mysore City and who were mostly from Bombay must have returned to their homes after completion of the works.

(ii). *Madras,*—The increase is noticeable in Bangalore City, Bangalore District, Kadur and Shimoga. The building industries of the Bangalore City, which in 1901 was very thinly peopled owing to the prevalence of plague, have attracted nearly 5000 more immigrants in 1911. The exploitation of manganese in Shimoga accounts for nearly 5000 more in 1911.

(iii). *The Punjab and North West Frontier Province.*—The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, alone accounts for an increase of over 1000 immigrants. These comprise the ranks of the British army in Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the mining watchmen in the Kolar Gold Fields and ranks of the detachments of the British army on the line of march in Tumkur and Bangalore districts.

(iv). *Coorg.*—The work on the plantations in Coorg being slack, there were less emigrants thereto.

(v). *Europe.*—The increase of 1,957 is chiefly due to increase in the immigrants from the United Kingdom. There has been an increase of nearly 1,200 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The increases of 319 and 315 in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts respectively are due to enumeration of units of the British army on the line of march on the 10th March 1911.

5. *Migration into Kadur and Shimoga Districts.*—The migration in 1911 into these districts has been specially examined and compared with that in 1901 in order to ascertain how far variation in migration was responsible for the decrease in population of these districts. In the Kadur District, there is a decrease of nearly 18,000 in the number of persons born and enumerated there. Of the immigrants from the other districts of the State, the total decrease is nearly 6,000, the decrease being marked in those from Bangalore and Shimoga districts. There is a further decrease of nearly 2,500

in the immigrants from the Bombay Presidency, against which might be set off the increase in the case of immigrants from the Madras Presidency (notably from the district of North Kanara).

In the Shimoga District, there has been a decrease of 21,000 in those born and enumerated in the district. Against this there is a slight increase of immigrants from the Bombay Presidency and an increase of more than 5,000 immigrants from the Madras Presidency.

IV—RELIGION.

1. *General distribution of the population by religion.*—The State contains 5,340,908 Hindus, 314,494 Musalmans, 72,196 Animists, 59,844 Christians, 17,630 Jains, 622 Buddhists, 293 Sikhs, 101 Parsis, 65 Brahmos and 40 Jews making in all 5,806,193 persons. There has been a steady increase, during the decade, in the numbers of the Hindus, Musalmans, Christians and Jains, amounting to 4·7, 8·6, 19·5, and 28·9 per cent respectively. As the growth of the total population from 1901 to 1911 amounts to 4·8, per cent, the only notable increases are in the case of Jains, Christians and Musalmans. The Animists have on the other hand declined by 16·7 per cent. The decrease is found to be due to many of the Animist castes (16,491 persons) returning themselves as Hindus in the present Census.

2. *Hindus.*—The Hindu population has increased in all the districts and cities except Kadur and Shimoga, the percentages of increase varying from 27·5 in Bangalore City to 1·9 in Hassan District and the decreases being 1·1 and 5·3 per cent in the Shimoga and Kadur districts respectively.

3. *Musalmans.*—The urban Musalman population forms more than one-third of the total Musalman population and consists mostly of artisans and traders. The Mughals (8151) and Pathans (44,689) seem to be the only numerous indigenous tribes.

4. *Animists.*—These form 1·2 per cent of the total population and are mostly found in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts.

5. *Christians.*—Fully seven-tenths of the Christian population are urban and more than 71 per cent of the Christian population are Roman Catholics.

V—AGE.

1. *Factors affecting age-distribution.*—The age-distribution of the population is mainly determined by the normal birth and death-rates, the other disturbing factors being famine and migration. The effect of famine is to reduce the numbers of the very old and the very young, those in the prime of life sustaining only a comparatively small diminution in their numbers. The effect of emigration is, as the emigrants will consist mostly of adults and if their number is sufficiently large, to reduce the proportion of the middle-aged and raise that of children and old persons in the tracts from which they go, and produce an opposite effect in the age-distribution of the population of the country receiving them. Immigration and emigration have thus counteracting tendencies. M. Sundbarg, Deputy Director of the Central Statistical Bureau, Stockholm, has, in an address before the International Statistical Institute, pointed out that in almost all countries the proportion of persons aged 15-50 to the total population is uniformly about half. This standard cannot be expected to be always conformed to in a country like India where the age-distribution of the population is liable to rude disturbances from periodical visitations of famine and from migration.

*2. *Birth and death-rates.*—The death-rate per mille per annum as roughly calculated from the *mean age* comes to 37. The birth-rate will then be 43, assuming the normal annual rate of increase of population to be 6 per mille. The birth and death-rates as indicated by the departmental returns of births and deaths are however very low and indicate defective registration of vital statistics.

3. *Contrast with European countries.*—From the marginally noted statistics it will be seen that the birth and death-rates in Mysore are much higher than those prevailing in European countries, while the excess of birth-rate over death-rate in all these countries except France and Ireland is considerably greater than in Mysore.

Country	Birth-rate (in 1908)	Death-rate (in 1908)
Sweden	25·7	14·9
Norway	26·2	14·3
Denmark	28·7	14·7
Holland	29·7	15·0
Belgium	24·9	16·5
Germany	32·0	18·0
Switzerland	27·1	16·2
England	26·5	14·7
Scotland	27·2	16·1
Italy	33·4	22·6
Spain	34·2	24·0
France	20·2	19·0
Ireland	23·3	17·6

VI—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

1. *General.*—Taking the population of the whole State, males outnumber females, there being only 979 females for every 1,000 males. The marginal statement exhibits similar proportions for a few other provinces and countries for purposes of comparison.

Province or country	No. of females per 1,000 males
Madras Presidency	1,031
Bombay Presidenc	920
Baroda	925
India	953
Japan	979
England and Wales	1,068
Scotland	1,063

2. *Divisions and districts.*—The Eastern Division possesses proportionately more females than the Western Division, the actual figures being respectively 986 and 958 per 1,000 males. It is only in the Mysore and Hassan Districts that females exceed males, while the lowest proportion of females is to be found in the Kadur District.

3. *Cities.*—Of the four cities, the Kolar Gold Fields shows so low a proportion of females as 739 per 1,000 males and this is attributable to the greater demand for male labour in mining operations.

4. *Taluks.*—The number of females per 1,000 males in the several taluks varies considerably, ranging from 744 in the Koppa Taluk to 1,108 in the Nagamangala Taluk. Mysore, Malvalli, Belur and Manjarabad Taluks show a deficiency of females, though in the two districts of Mysore and Hassan there is a preponderance of females over males generally.

5. *Urban and rural.*—The total rural population of the State contains 983 females for every 1,000 males while the proportion of females in the urban population is only 942.

6. *Proportion in natural and actual population.*—Making allowances for immigration and also for emigration as far as available figures permit, the proportion of females in the *natural* population of the State works up to 990 per 1,000 males as against only 979 in the *actual* population.

7. *Religions.*—The main religions in the State stand in the following order, arranged according to the proportion of females to males:—Hindu, Animistic, Musalman, Christian and Jain. The marginal statement gives the number of females per 1,000 males in each of these religions. The low proportion of females among Musalmans, Jains and Christians is partly due to the large preponderance of the male sex in the immigrant population.

Religion	No. of females per 1,000 males
Hindu	986
Animistic	951
Musalman	897
Christian	879
Jain	877

8. *Castes.*— It is only among Bestas that females exceed males, and it is remarkable that more than two-thirds of the total population of this caste is to be found in the Mysore District. If the several castes, tribes and races are arranged in order according to the proportion of females, the first six places are taken by Besta, Vakkaliga, Lingayat, Kuruba, Ganiga and Agasa, while the last six are held by Sheikh, Vaisya, Mahratta, Indian Christian, Pathan and Saiyid.

9. *Contrast with European countries.* —In the greater part of Europe, females outnumber males, while in India it is just the reverse. Some European statisticians have suggested the possible omission of several females in Census enumeration as an explanation of this fact. But this hypothesis does not now hold good in the case of Mysore as the people have willingly furnished all the information that was required of them. The following may be mentioned as the causes that tend to bring about this state of things :—

Infant marriage and premature child-bearing; unskilful midwifery; confinement and bad feeding of women at puberty and during their menstrual period and after child-birth; the hard life of widows and the hard labour which women of lower classes have to perform.

VII—CIVIL CONDITION.

1. *Contrast with Europe.*—The marginal statement compares the number of unmarried per 1,000 males and females in India and England according to the Census of 1901. The disparity in the figures of the two countries is due to the married condition being much more common in India than in Europe and the marriage among the Hindus being generally performed before the girl attains puberty.

Country	No. of unmarried per 1,000 males	No. of unmarried per 1,000 females
India	492	344
England	608	586

2. *General review.*—In Mysore, according to the Census of 1911, out of every 11 males 6 are unmarried and of the latter more than two-thirds are less than 15 years of age. Out of every 20

aged 15-40, only 9 are unmarried and among those aged 40 and over, only 1 in 30 is a bachelor. Among females, 4 out of every 11 are unmarried and more than five-eighths of the total number of spinsters are less than 10 years of age and ten-elevenths under 15. Among females aged from 15 to 40, only 1 in 14 is unmarried while among older women it is even less than 1 in 70. There are practically no married males less than 15 years old. At "15-20" one in every 12 males has a wife and the proportion rises steadily to 2 in 5 at "20-25," to 7 in 10 at "25-30," 17 in 20 at "30-35" and 18 in 20 at "35-40", after which there is a gradual decline corresponding to a complementary increase in the proportion of widowers. Females enter on matrimony much earlier in life, and between the ages of 5 and 10, 8 per mille are already married. At "10-15" more than 1 in 5 is wedded and the proportion goes up to 3 in 4 at "15-20" and culminates at "20-25" with more than 17 married out of every 20. Beyond the age 25, the proportion of married females suffers a steady decline owing to mortality among husbands and increase in the ranks of widows. It is interesting to note that the highest proportion of the married among males is claimed by the age-period "35-40," while it is "20-25" for females.

3. *Variation by religion.*—(i) *Hindus.*—Among Hindus a slight excess is noticeable in the proportion of the married at "15-20" in the case of males and at "10-15" and "15-20" in the case of females. This must be due to the prevalence of early marriage among them.

(ii) *Musalmans.*—Compared with Hindus, there are in every 200 Musalman males 5 more unmarried, 2 less married and 3 less widowed. The higher proportion of bachelors is due to Musalmans marrying at a comparatively later age than Hindus. The decrease in the proportion of Musalman widowers may be attributed to the existence of greater facilities for their re-marriage. Among Musalman females, although the proportion of wives of all ages is the same as among Hindus, it is only half that among the latter between the ages 5 and 10 and two-thirds of the same at '10-15.' This deficiency is made up at later age-periods where the ranks of the married must have been augmented by the re-marriage of Musalman widows. This also accounts for the lower proportion of widows as compared with Hindus.

(iii) *Animists.*—Among Animists the proportion of married males is the same as among Musalmans although from age 10 to 20 marriage appears to be more frequent. The proportion of widowers is higher than among Musalmans but lower than among Hindus. The Animists have proportionately the largest number of married women and the smallest number of widows. Marriage in the earlier ages prior to 20 seems to be less common with them than among Hindus, Musalmans or Jains.

(iv) *Jains.*—The Jains possess a smaller proportion of the married of either sex than Hindus, Musalmans or Animists. The statistics indicate that early marriage is most prevalent among them. They also show the highest proportion of widowers and of widows and especially those of the latter under 20 years of age.

(v). *Christians.*—Among Christians the married state is least common in either sex and the early marriage of boys and girls is least in evidence. They show a very low proportion of widowers and of widows, the Animists alone showing a still smaller figure as regards widows.

4. *Variation by Natural Divisions.*—In the case of both sexes the married condition is more prevalent in the Eastern than in the Western Division, the latter having a larger proportion of the unmarried and the widowed. This variation is to be observed in each of the main religions except in the case of Christians. Taking the entire population of all religions in the two Divisions, it is found that the higher proportion of bachelors and spinsters in the Western Division obtains in all the age-periods and that the proportion of girl-wives aged from 10 to 20 is only three-fourths of that in the Eastern Division.

5. *Child marriage.*—Turning to the Census figures of Imperial Table VII, we find that in a total population of nearly 6 millions, the number of married children under 5 years is 26—9 male and 17 female—besides a single child-widow of the same tender age. Among boys between the ages of 5 and 10, numbering in all nearly 370,000 in the State, 90 have wives and 2 are widowers, while among girls of the same ages 1 in every 128 is married and the actual number of widows is 55 which comes to about 1 in 7,000. The marginally noted figures indicate that infant marriage in Mysore is much less common than in either of the adjacent British provinces or in a Native State like Baroda. Judging by the statistics of unmarried girls between 5 and 10 years of age, the main religions stand in the following order with regard to the prevalence of child marriage:—Jain, Hindu, Animistic, Musalman and Christian.

Sex and age	No. per mille unmarried in			
	Mysore	Madras	Bombay	Baroda
Male 0-5 ...	1,000	998	982	959
Male 5-10 ...	1,000	991	955	883
Female 0-5 ...	1,000	994	965	915
Female 5-10 ...	992	946	835	807

On comparing the marginal figures indicating the proportion of unmarried children of less than 10 years of age for the past three Censuses, it will be found that there has been a steady improvement since 1891 in the discontinuance of infant marriage, apparently due to the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation of 1894.

Year	No. unmarried per 10000 aged 0-10	
	Male	Female
1891	9,989	9,740
1901	9,996	9,904
1911	9,999	9,959

6. *Prevalence of widowhood.*—(i) Out of every 1,000 females aged from 15 to 40 years, 130 have been returned as widows. The proportion of widows at this age-period is lowest among Animists, being only 71 per mille. The figure rises to 91 for Christians, 96 for Musalmans and 133 for Hindus and finally goes up to 204 for Jains, among whom widowhood is most common.

The proportion of widows of child-bearing age has been steadily declining since 1881. In that year it was so high as 234 per mille owing to the famine of 1876-77. It fell to 152 per mille in 1891, to 139 in 1901 and finally to 130 in 1911. A similar improvement is also observable in the steady decline of girl-widows (of less than 15 years of age) from 1881 onwards.

VIII—EDUCATION.

1. *General review.*—Taking the whole population of the State, only 1 in every 16 persons can read and write. Among males 1 in every 9 is literate, while among females it is only 1 in 77. The proportion of the literate among males less than 10 years of age is 19 per mille; and it increases to 103 per mille at the age-period "10-15," to 137 at "15-20" and finally to 152 at "20 and over." There is a similar rise in the proportion of literate females from 5 per mille at "0-10" to 20 at "10-15" and 24 at "15-20," but it drops down to 13 per mille for higher ages.

2. *Literacy by locality.*—(i) *Divisions.*—The Western Division is more advanced in respect of literacy, containing 62 literate persons in every 1,000 as against 59 in the Eastern Division. It is however found that the superiority of the Western Division is maintained only in the case of males and that as regards females it is more backward than the Eastern Division.

(ii) *Districts.*—Of the eight districts excluding the cities, Kadur stands first with a proportion of 70 literate persons per mille. Then comes Shimoga followed in order by Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Kolar (excluding Gold Fields), Hassan and Bangalore (excluding Bangalore City) with proportions varying from 64 to 53 per mille, while Mysore comes last with not even 4 persons literate in every 100. Though it is not easy to determine the causes for the above variations, it may be observed that the varying proportion of the Christian population in the several districts will slightly affect their relative position in the scale of literacy owing to the greater prevalence of literacy among Christians as compared with Hindus or Musalmans. A high or low proportion of immigrants, the diversity of occupation of the people and the varying degrees of prevalence of primary education are also factors which influence the statistics of literacy (*vide* marginal statement). As regards literacy among males, Kadur once more stands first with 1 literate male in every 8 and Mysore district (excluding Mysore City) comes last with only 1 in 14. There is generally no connection between the density of population and literacy. The prevalence of literacy among females is very poor when compared with that among males. The highest proportion of literate females is to be found in Kadur district and even there it comes up to only 11 per mille while the Mysore district (excluding Mysore City) exhibits the meagre proportion of 5 per mille.

District	Number per 10,000 of Christians	Number per mille of immigrants	Number per mille of persons supported by agriculture	Percentage of villages provided with schools
Bangalore ...	76	67	762	17·9
Kolar ...	44	102	729	12·4
Tumkur ...	22	67	769	22·3
Mysore ...	12	18	800	24·1
Chitaldrug ...	4	89	715	27·1
Hassan ...	66	62	801	20·3
Kadur ...	134	162	717	23·8
Shimoga ...	49	104	740	19·4

(iii) *Cities.*—The inhabitants of cities are far more largely literate than those of rural parts. In the total population of the four cities of the State, 352 males and 101 females per mille can read and write as against 112 males and 13 females in the whole State. Bangalore City contains the highest proportion of literate males while the lowest is in the Kolar Gold Fields. As regards literacy among females, the Civil aud Military Station of Bangalore stands first owing chiefly to the strength of its Christian population. Considering both sexes together, the relative position of the cities stands in the following order:—Bangalore City, Mysore City, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields.

3. *By religion.*—Considering the main religions of the State, literacy among males is most widespread in the Christian population among whom 4 in every 9 can read and write. The Jains come next with 2 literate males in every 5 and the proportion drops down to 1 in 5 for Musalmans and still lower to 1 in 10 for Hindus while the Animists come a long way behind with the lowest proportion of 1 in 91.

Among females also the Christians take the lead with 7 literate females in every 25; next come Musalmans with 1 in 24 followed by Jains with only 1 in 26. The proportion of literate females among Hindus is so low as 8 per mille while it is even so negligible as 1 per mille among Animists.

4. *By caste.*—The proportion of literate males among the different Hindu castes ranges so wide as from 707 to 5 per mille, the Brahman and the Madiga being the most advanced and the most backward respectively. Next to the Brahman comes the Vaisya with 581 literate males per mille followed in order by the Kshattriya, Panchala, Neygi, Lingayat, Banajiga, Mahratta and Ganiga all of whom exhibit a higher proportion of literate males than the average for the Hindus as a whole. Just above the Madiga at the bottom of the list stand the Vadda and the Holeya with a proportion of only 9 and 17 per mille respectively. As regards female education, the Brahman again takes the lead with 119 literate females per mille. A long way behind comes the Kshattriya with a proportion of only

30 per mille, followed by the Vaisya, Banajiga and Mahratta with 22, 20 and 12 per mille respectively. At the lowest rung of the ladder, the Madiga and the Vadda can boast of very few literate females while the Holeya is only slightly less backward with a proportion of 1 per mille. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are far ahead of Indian Christians. The proportion of literate persons among Protestant Indian Christians is nearly as high as among Anglo-Indians while the Indian Roman Catholics show only 28 males and 9 females literate in every 100 of each sex.

5. *By language.*—Among the languages of Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani, Mahratti, Sanskrit and English, the language cultivated by the largest proportion of the population is Kanarese which can be read and written by 49 per mille of the population. Then comes English with 7 per mille, followed by Tamil and Hindustani with 5 per mille each, while only 4 per mille can read and write Telugu and 1 per mille can do so in Mahratti and Sanskrit. Viewed by religion, we find that among Hindus, Jains and Animists, Kanarese is the most widespread language of literacy. Hindustani holds a similar place among Musalmans and English in the case of Christians. Among the latter, literacy in Tamil and Kanarese is also fairly well diffused to the extent of 111 and 71 per mille respectively.

6. *Literacy in English.*—In the total population of the State, 12 males and 2 females in every 1,000 of each sex can read and write this language. Knowledge of English is naturally most prevalent in cities and especially in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with its large European and Anglo-Indian population. Among the several districts, Kadur which contains the largest proportion of Christians is likewise the most advanced in respect of literacy in English, while Mysore District (excluding Mysore City) stands at the bottom of the list. Again, if the statistics be examined by religion, it will be found that Christians are considerably in advance of Hindus, Musalmans, Jains or Animists. Among Christians the proportion of English-knowing persons is 284 per mille in the case of males and 194 per mille for females. The proportions are naturally even higher among Europeans and Anglo-Indians as English is generally their mother-tongue, while the figures for Indian Christians are much lower, *viz.*, 123 and 55 per mille as regards males and females respectively. Here again, among the Indian Christians themselves, English-knowing persons are proportionately thrice as numerous among Protestants as among Roman Catholics. The Jains come a very long way behind Christians, with a proportion of only 13 per mille for males and 1 per mille for females, closely followed by Musalmans and Hindus. But in a few of the Hindu castes, *viz.*, Brahman, Kshattriya, Vaisya and Banajiga, the proportion of English-knowing males is comparatively high, ranging from 156 to 17 per mille. In fact, the Brahmans claim a higher proportion of males literate in English than even Indian Christians, although Brahman females lag considerably behind their Christian sisters. In the whole female population of Hindus numbering more than 2½ millions, there are only 662 who can read and write English while 50 can do so in a population of nearly 150,000 Musalman females. The entire Animistic female population of more than 35,000 is absolutely ignorant of English, while among Animistic males, the number returned as literate in English is actually 4.

We have hitherto been discussing the proportion which the number of persons literate in English bears to the total strength of the population pertaining to a particular religion or caste. It will however be interesting to know how far the literate population takes to English in different communities. The marginally noted figures will be suitable for this purpose. It may be pointed out that English is more widely known among the literate Hindus than among literate Musalmans, although the proportion of English-knowing persons in the total population is really higher in the case of Musalmans.

Religion or caste	Number literate in English per 1000 literate persons
Hindu	80
(i) *Brahman* ...	195
(ii) *Kshattriya* ...	115
(iii) *Vaisya* ...	37
Musalman ...	51
Christian ...	656
Indian Christian...	364
Jain	32

7. *Comparison with previous Censuses.*—There has been a steady advance since 1891 in the diffusion of literacy in the State. The progress made by females has been more rapid than in the case of males. In the spread of English education there has been likewise a steady improvement since 1891 when the proportion of males and of females literate in English stood at 51 and 11 per mille respectively. The figures rose to 83 and 16 in 1901 aud to 117 and 21 in 1911.

8. *Departmental statistics.*—We may now conclude with a brief review of the figures compiled from departmental returns throwing light on the progress of education. The number of educational institutions and of scholars in the State indicates a general improvement during the past two decades. Several industrial and a few commercial schools have sprung up during the last decade. The marginal statement shows that there has been an increase of 30 per cent in the expenditure incurred in 1910-11 from Provincial and Local Funds on primary education in the State (excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) as compared with similar expenditure in 1900–01.

Year	Amount spent on primary education from Provincial and Local Funds	Expenditure per 1,000	
		of total population	pupils (primary) in public institutions
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01 ...	2,44,622	45	3,735
1910-11 ...	3,18,441	56	4,257

9. *Newspapers and books.*—The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State in 1911 was 47 with a total circulation of 35,898, against 24 and 18,082 respectively in 1901. Journalistic activity has thus nearly doubled during the decade and this may be taken as indicating a-

corresponding increase in the thirst for general information and knowledge on the part of the literate public. The progress in journalistic output has been greater in Kanarese than in English publications.

The total number of books published during the past decade was only 733 as compared with 1,327 in the decade 1891-1900, although the output in the English language in particular shows a remarkable increase.

IX—LANGUAGE.

1. *General linguistic distribution.*—In the whole State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) the number of persons speaking the vernaculars of the State, *viz.*, Kanarese, Hindustani, Marathi, Tamil and Telugu, is 5,691,625; those speaking the Indian vernaculars foreign to the State number 99,323, while 1,706 persons speak vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India and 13,539 speak European languages.

The statement in the margin shows that the decrease in the past decade among those speaking the vernaculars of the State is very noticeable in Kadur and Shimoga districts and in the Kolar Gold Fields while there is a slight increase in the Mysore District and Mysore City. Of persons speaking vernaculars of India foreign to the State, there has been a marked increase in the Kolar Gold Fields, Kadur and Shimoga districts. Among speakers of European languages there is an increase in Bangalore City and decreases are seen in the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore City.

District or city		No. per mille of population speaking			
		Vernaculars of the State	Vernaculars of India foreign to the State	Asiatic vernaculars (not of India)	European languages
Bangalore City ...	1901 ...	986	7	...	7
	1911 ...	984	7	...	9
Bangalore District	1901 ...	992	6	1	1
	1911 ...	992	6	1	1
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	1901 ...	926	21	...	53
	1911 ...	906	45	...	49
Kolar District	1901 ...	996	3	1	...
	1911 ...	996	4	...	...
Tumkur District ...	1901 ...	994	6	...	...
	1911 ...	994	6	...	...
Mysore City	1901 ...	985	8	2	5
	1911 ...	988	8	...	4
Mysore District ...	1901 ...	998	1	1	...
	1911 ...	999	1	...	...
Chitaldrug District	1901 ...	986	14	...	...
	1911 ...	983	17	...	...
Hassan District ...	1901 ...	987	13	...	...
	1911 ...	984	16	...	...
Kadur District ...	1901 ...	929	70	...	1
	1911 ...	897	102	...	1
Shimoga District...	1901 ...	960	40	...	...
	1911 ...	945	55	...	...

2. *Vernaculars of the State.* (i) *Kanarese.*—This language is spoken by 714 per mille of the population. The marginal statement shows that Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts return more than four-fifths of their populations as Kanarese speakers. In Kolar district Telugu displaces Kanarese as the principal mother-tongue. The proportion of Kanarese speakers is very low in the cities, being most marked in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Mysore District (including Mysore City) contains 29 per cent of the Kanarese speakers in the State, Tumkur District 14 per cent, Bangalore District (including Bangalore City and C. and M. Station) and Hassan District 13 per cent each, Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts 10 per cent each, Kadur District 6 per cent and Kolar District (including Kolar Gold Fields) 5 per cent.

District or city	Number returning Kanarese as mother-tongue	Percentage of population
Bangalore City	27,786	31
Bangalore District	486,198	64
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	356	1
Kolar District	188,526	26
Tumkur District	577,762	79
Mysore City	37,265	52
Mysore District	1,194,956	94
Chitaldrug District	411,732	73
Hassan District	527,575	91
Kadur District	269,441	80
Shimoga District	420,342	81
C. and M. Station, Bangalore ...	5,826	6

(ii) *Hindustani.*—The speakers of Hindustani number 53 per mille of the population. Kolar and Shimoga districts have each a little more than 6 per cent of their populations speaking this language while Mysore District has only about 3 per cent. Of the cities, the C. and M. Station of Bangalore has nearly 23 per cent of its population speaking Hindustani, Mysore City 20 per cent, Bangalore City 12 per cent and Kolar Gold Fields only 5 per cent.

(iii) *Marathi.*—The Bangalore District (including Bangalore City and C. and M. Station) and the Shimoga District contain altogether 50 per cent of the total number of Marathi speakers in the State, who themselves form a little more than one per cent of the whole population.

(iv) *Tamil.*—This language is spoken by 4 per cent of the population of the State. Seventy seven per cent of the population of Kolar Gold Fields, 42 per cent of that of the C. and M. Station and 22 and 11 per cent respectively of those of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore speak Tamil. Bangalore and Kolar are the only districts having more than 6 per cent of the population speaking Tamil, while it is less than one per cent in Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

(v) *Telugu.*—Nearly 16 per cent of the population of the State speak Telugu. As many as 93 per cent of these live in the four districts of Kolar (including Kolar Gold Fields), Bangalore (including Bangalore City and C. and M. Station), Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

3. *Other numerically important languages*: (i) *Lambani.*—(43,667). This language is chiefly met with in Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Bangalore Districts. (ii) *Tulu.*—(31,995). This is spoken mostly by immigrants from South Kanara. Kadur District has 21,976 speakers, Shimoga 5,265 and Hassan 4,518. (iii) *Konkani.*—(9,358). This dialect of Marathi is spoken chiefly by immigrants from the Konkan who are mostly found in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. (iv) *Malayalam.*—(4,692). Nearly one-half of the total Malayalam-speaking population in the State is to be found in Kolar Gold Fields. The only districts having above 500 speakers are Kadur and Hassan.

4. *The English language.*—This language has been returned as mother tongue by 13,120 persons in the State.

X—INFIRMITIES.

1. The chief infirmities for which statistics were collected at the present Census are (i) insanity, (ii) deaf-mutism (from birth), (iii) blindness (total) and (iv) corrosive leprosy. The number of persons suffering from such infirmities in the State is given in the margin along with figures for 1901 for purposes of comparision.

Infirmity	No. afflicted as per Census of	
	1901	1911
Insanity	1,032	1,334
Deafmutism	3,055	4,472
Blindness	4,049	5,749
Leprosy	672	767
Total population ...	**5,539,399**	**5,806,193**

2. *Insanity.*—The following statement gives the number and proportion by sex of persons afflicted with insanity:—

Year of Census	Persons afflicted			Number of afflicted females per 1,000 afflicted males
	Total	Males	Females	
1901	1,032	601	431	717
1911	1,334	764	570	746

There were altogether 596 cases of admission into the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore during the ten years 1901-10, of which the cause of insanity was known in 283 cases, 56 being due to moral causes and 227 to physical. Out of the latter 83 were due to alcohal and *ganja*, 38 to epilepsy, 17 to congenital and hereditary causes, 14 to masturbation, 11 to child-birth, 7 to over-study and the remaining 57 to other physical causes. The different types of insanity due to *ganja* tend to become chronic and are not easily curable. Sexual excesses and consanguineous marriages as also enforced widowhood among Hindus and the *Zenana* system of the Muhammadans have likewise been alleged as tending to insanity.

3. *Deaf-mutism.*—The marginal statement gives the number of deaf-mutes at the present and the previous Censuses as also the proportion of females to males in the afflicted population. These figures will show that the males suffer more than the females from deaf-mutism as is the case in most other forms of congenital malformation.

Year of Census	Persons afflicted			Number of afflicted females per 1,000 afflicted males
	Total	Males	Females	
1901 ...	3,055	1,735	1,320	761
1911 ...	4,472	2,513	1,959	780

4. *Statistics by age, locality and caste.*—The statistics by age go to show that the deaf-mutes are generally short-lived, the proportion being highest between the ages of 10 and 20. This infirmity is not peculiar to any locality in particular, but is seen to prevail more or less uniformly in all parts of the State, ranging from 70 per 100,000 in the Kolar District to 87 in the Kadur District.

5. *Blindness.*—The statistics of the blind according to the Censuses of 1911 and 1901 compare as follows:—

Year of Census	Number afflicted			Number of afflicted females per 1,000 afflicted males
	Total	Males	Females	
1901	4,049	2,216	1,833	827
1911	5,749	3,055	2,694	882

6. *Causes of blindness.*—More than other infirmities, blindness depends on (1) occupation, (2) habitation and (3) locality. Sedentary occupations have their bad effects on eye-sight. The

proverbially ill-lit and ill-ventilated habitations of rural tracts, continuous or frequent exposure to dust and glare and the pernicious treatment of eye-diseases by quacks have not a little to do in impairing the vision and producing blindness.

7. *Relief for the deaf-mute and the blind.*—To brighten the cheerless lot of these unfortunate persons, a school was started at Mysore in 1901, where the deaf-mutes are taught drawing, weaving, sewing, knitting, mat-making and such other simple industries. The blind are taught the three R's by the Braille method. Music, vocal and instrumental, ratan work and tape weaving also form part of the curriculum. In 1904 a hostel was attached to the school wherein the inmates are lodged, clothed and fed free of cost. The American method of oral teaching is adopted for teaching the deaf-mutes. There were 14 boys in the class for the deaf-mute and 17 in that for the blind during the official year 1909-10. With a view to alleviate the sufferings of the eye, an ophthalmic hospital equipped with the most up-to-date appliances and directed by a specialist has been located at Bangalore and is doing good work.

8. *Leprosy.*—The marginal statement shows the number of lepers of each sex according to the Censuses of 1911 and 1901. An examination of the statistics by caste shows that leprosy is prevalent almost uniformly among all the castes in the State and is not peculiar to any one of them in particular.

Year of Census	Number afflicted			Number of afflicted females per 1,000 afflicted males
	Total	Males	Females	
1901	672	463	209	451
1911	767	528	239	453

9. *Comparison with other countries.*—The marginal statement compares the infirmity statistics of Mysore with those of the other countries as noted therein. "In comparision with European countries mental disease would appear to be comparatively rare in India. In England there are about 13 persons of unsound mind to 1 in India. The main reason is to be found in the very different conditions of life in the East. In Europe the competition between man and man is severe and is yearly becoming more so. The mental wear and tear is very great, and the strain on the nervous system deranges many feeble intellects which in the calm and placid East would escape the storms to which they succumb."†

Province or country	Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population							
	Insane		Deaf-mute		Blind		Lepers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Mysore State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore)	26	20	86	68	104	94	18	8
Madras	24	17	87	68	83	79	62	20
Bombay	41	22	77	51	136	142	60	27
Baroda	30	21	29	13	129	204	31	12
Ceylon	52	35	88	68	112	79	...	...
England and Wales* ...	239	275	22	18	84	73	(?)	(?)

The figures for England and Wales are those for 1901.
(?) The statistics for 'lepers' are not available for England and Wales as they were not collected at the Census. So also for Ceylon.

XI—CASTE.

1. The following statement shows the relative strength of castes comprising more than 100,000 in the State:—

Caste	Percentage of caste population to total population in								
	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bangalore District including Bangalore City	Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields	Tumkur District	Mysore District including Mysore City	Chitaldrug District	Hassan District	Kadur District	Shimoga District
Total Hindus ...	**92**	**90**	**91**	**93**	**95**	**93**	**95**	**91**	**90**
1. Vokkaliga	23	30	24	25	26	8	32	14	17
2. Lingayet	13	5	2	12	14	22	15	20	22
3. Holeya	11	10	13	4	15	2	16	16	5
4. Kuruba	7	5	5	6	10	8	8	8	5
5. Madiga	5	7	7	9	2	9	2	4	5
6. Beda	5	2	8	7	...	17	1	1	5
7. Brahman	3	4	3	3	3	1	3	5	5
8. Besta	3	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	2
9. Golla	3	2	3	6	...	8	1	1	1
10. Vodda	2	3	4	2	1	5	1	2	3
11. Banajiga	2	3	6	2	1	1	1	2	1
12. Panchala	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3
13. Uppara	2	...	...	2	3	2	2	3	2

† India Census Report, 1901—page 134.

2. *Variations since 1901.*—While the increase in the number of Hindus (all castes) in the State since 1901 amounts to 4·7 per cent, it is noteworthy that the Kshattriyas and Mudalis have advanced by 49·1 and 52·2 per cent respectively, while the Idigas, Kumbaras and Mahrattas have declined by 19·6, 4 and 14 per cent respectively.

(*a*) *Kshattriya.*—There have been notable increases in the Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

(*b*) *Mudali.*—The increase has occurred in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(*c*) *Idiga*—The marked decrease in this caste is more apparent than real, owing to the 'Hale-paikas' being variously classed under 'Idiga' and 'Vakkaliga.'

(*d*) *Kumbara.*—The decrease is general in the Western Division and also in the District of Chitaldrug.

(*e*) *Mahratta.*—The decrease is noticeable in the Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts; the result in the case of the first two districts being mainly due to the closure during the decade of the large public works on the new Palace and the Marikanave lake respectively.

XII—OCCUPATIONS.

1. *Classification of occupations.*—For purposes of the Census Report, all occupations have been divided into 4 main classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups (*vide* Classified Scheme of Occupations appended to Chapter XII of the Report). The four main classes and the twelve sub-classes are given below:—

Main classes	Sub-classes
A. Production of raw materials	(i) Exploitation of the surface of the earth. (ii) Extraction of minerals.
B. Preparation and supply of material substances ...	(iii) Industrial occupations. (iv) Transport. (v) Trade.
C. Public administration and liberal arts	(vi) Public force. (vii) Public administration. (viii) Professions and liberal arts. (ix) Persons living on their income.
D. Miscellaneous	(x) Domestic service. (xi) Insufficiently described occupations. (xii) Unproductive.

2. (*a*) *Distribution of population by classes and sub-classes of the occupation scheme.*—The percentage distribution of the population by the main classes will show that 74·0 are engaged in the production of raw materials, 12·2 in the preparation and supply of material substances, 5·3 in public administration and liberal arts and 8·5 in miscellaneous occupations.

(*b*) The following table gives the percentage distribution of population by sub-classes:—

Sub-class	Number per cent	Sub-class	Number per cent
(i) Exploitation of the surface of the earth	73·1	(vii) Public administration	2·3
(ii) Extraction of minerals	0·9	(viii) Professions and liberal arts	1·4
(iii) Industrial occupations	7·6	(ix) Persons living on their income ...	0·4
(iv) Transport	0·5	(x) Domestic service	0·7
(v) Trade	4·1	(xi) Insufficiently described occupations ...	6·9
(vi) Public force	1·2	(xii) Unproductive	0·9

3. *Actual workers and dependants.*—The statement below shows the percentage of actual workers and dependants under each sub-class:—

Sub-class	Proportion per cent	
	Workers	Dependants
I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth	27	73
II. Extraction of minerals	40	60
III. Industrial occupation	35	65
IV. Transport	39	61
V. Trade	37	63
VI. Public force	39	61
VII. Public administration	24	76
VIII. Professions and liberal arts	32	68
IX. Persons living on their income	32	68
X. Domestic service	53	47
XI. Insufficiently described occupations	57	43
XII. Unproductive	57	43
All occupations ...	*40*	*60*

4. *Review of statistics by sub-classes.*—(*a*) *Agriculture*:—In every 1,000 persons in the State 724 are supported by agriculture. Viewed by districts, the proportion is highest in the riverine districts of Hassan and Mysore, being 801 and 800 per mille respectively ; next comes Tumkur (769); and this is followed by Bangalore (762), Shimoga (740), Kolar (729), Kadur (717) and Chitaldrug (715).

(*b*) *Extraction of minerals*:—Ninety one in every 10,000 are supported by this sub-class, of whom 3 are employed in the extraction of earth salt in the Chitaldrug District and 87 on the gold and manganese mines of the Kolar and Shimoga Districts respectively.

(*c*) *Industries.*—Next to agriculture comes the industrial occupation supporting 764 in every 10,000 persons in the State. Of these, 177 are supported by the dress and toilet industries. Textiles, industries of luxury, building industries, wood and ceramics come next employing 175, 92, 84, 70 and 46 respectively.

Apart from the information collected on the general population Census schedules regarding the occupation of each individual in the State, special statistics were also collected in regard to factory industries employing not less than 20 persons on the date of the Census, with a view to ascertain the recent industrial development in the State. The total number of factory employes, including those employed on the gold mines of Kolar, manganese mines of Shimoga and the coffee, cardamom and rubber plantations of the Kadur and Hassan Districts, is 58,613 of whom 45,382 or 77 per cent are males and 13,231 or 23 per cent females. In every 1,000 employes in factories, 37 are engaged in direction, supervision, etc., 171 are skilled labourers and 792 are unskilled workmen ; and among the latter 704 are of age 14 and over, and 88 under 14. The percentage of Europeans and Anglo-Indians to the total number employed in the superior staff of direction and supervision is 33·6. Among skilled workmen 5 in every 100 are Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the remaining 95 Indians. ~~Of the unskilled workmen 111 per mille are juveniles under 14 years of age, the rest being above that age.~~ Among the big industrial undertakings in the State may be mentioned the gold mines of Kolar, the woollen and cotton spinning and weaving mills of the Bangalore City, the cotton ginning and pressing mills of Davangere and the Cauvery Electrical Power Scheme at Sivasamudram in the Mysore District. The last of these which supplies power to the gold mines of Kolar and which was completed in 1902 has largely stimulated the production of gold and contributed to the increase of the mining population of the Kolar Gold Fields from 38,204 in 1901 to 48,635 in 1911.

(*d*) *Transport.*—Transport supports 53 in every 10,000 of the total population. Of these 53, one comes under 'Transport by water', 30 under 'Transport by road', 16 under 'Transport by rail,' and 6 under 'Postal, telegraph and telephone services'.

(*e*) *Trade*:—Four hundred and six persons in every 10,000 are traders in the State. Among the districts, Bangalore has the largest proportion of the trading population (65 per mille) and Hassan the least (25 per mille). ~~The high proportion in the Bangalore District is due to the inclusion in it of Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, which are the chief trading centres in the State.~~

(*f*) *Public force.*—Twelve per mille are supported by this sub-class ; and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore alone contributes more than 15 per cent of the total population comprised under this sub-class in the State.

(*g*) *Public administration.*—Two hundred and twenty nine in every 10,000 persons in the State are supported by this sub-class, of whom 55 only are actual workers and the rest dependants.

(*h*) *Professions and liberal arts.*—The number supported by this sub-class per 10,000 of the total population is 140; and these are distributed under detailed heads of this sub-class as shown in the margin. Among them 45 are workers and the rest dependants. Of the 45 actual workers, 19 follow 'Religion,' 1 'Law,' 4 'Medicine,' 14 'Instruction' and 7 'Letters, arts and sciences.'

Occupation	No. per 10,000 of total population
Religion	60
Law	5
Medicine	13
Instruction... ...	38
Letters, arts and sciences	24

(*i*) *Persons living on their income.*—Thirty six per 10,000 of the total population are supported by this sub-class, of whom 12 are actual workers and the rest dependants. This sub-class comprises all kinds of proprietors (other than agricultural), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.

(*j*) *Domestic service.*—All persons who earn their livelihood as cooks, water carriers, private grooms, coachmen, etc., are comprised under this head. They form 66 per 10,000 of the total population, 35 of them being actual workers.

(*k*) *Insufficiently described occupations.*—This sub-class includes all persons who returned their avocations in general terms which did not indicate a definite occupation, and their proportion per mille of the total population is 69.

(*l*) *Unproductive.*—In this sub-class are included the inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals and also beggars, vagrants, etc. They form 89 per 10,000 of the total population.

I.—Area, House and Population.

District or State	Area in square miles	Number of towns	Number of inhabited villages	Number of occupied houses	Population						
					1911			1901	1891	1881	1871
					Total persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MYSORE STATE, INCLUDING CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.	29,474·82	91	16,740	1,158,004	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,539,399	4,943,604	4,186,188	5,055,402
MYSORE STATE, EXCLUDING CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.	29,461·28	90	16,740	1,142,253	5,705,359	2,882,869	2,822,490	5,449,800	4,843,523	4,092,648	4,973,592
Bangalore City	9·76	1	...	19,163	88,651	45,997	42,654	69,447	80,285	62,317	60,703
Bangalore District	3,068·51	12	2,479	151,787	759,522	382,726	376,796	720,217	622,545	523,750	699,646
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	14·88	1	...	11,184	48,635	27,960	20,675	38,204	7,085	...	...
Kolar District	3,164·12	11	2,868	143,315	731,518	368,386	363,132	685,396	584,028	481,191	646,837
Tumkur District	4,061·87	10	2,362	144,836	735,346	362,030	363,316	670,377	572,978	447,053	680,533
Mysore City	9·50	1	...	14,902	71,306	36,112	35,194	68,111	74,048	60,292	57,615
Mysore District	5,488·32	19	2,748	265,497	1,270,765	629,516	641,249	1,227,061	1,107,766	972,366	1,046,993
Chitaldrug District	4,159·62	9	1,242	103,702	564,243	287,030	277,213	511,062	424,899	318,534	447,085
Hassan District	2,665·85	8	2,301	117,951	580,200	287,360	292,840	568,919	511,975	428,344	518,987
Kadur District	2,788·69	8	989	68,785	338,457	177,074	161,383	359,270	328,918	291,377	307,137
Shimoga District	4,030·16	10	1,751	101,131	516,716	268,678	248,038	531,736	528,996	507,424	507,856
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	13·54	1	...	15,751	100,834	51,752	49,082	89,599	100,081	93,540	81,810

SECOND
PROOF FOR APPROVAL.
1/5/13

II.—Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

Territory	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Population	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100,000		100,000 & over		Encampments, boat and railway population unclassed
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	16,831	5,806,193	13,999	2,750,791	2,099	1,423,128	574	773,902	131	375,009	22	144,265	2	23,182	1	48,552	2	159,186	1	100,703	7,475
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1	100,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100,703	131

III.—Urban Population with Variation since 1871.

Territory	Population					Variation :—Increase (+), Decrease (—)				Variation in period 1871-1911 :—Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Males			Females		
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881		1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	658,329	644,470	624,719	533,529	527,038	+13,859	+19,751	+91,190	+6,491	+131,291	338,996	329,034	312,165	319,333	315,436	312,554
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	100,834	89,599	100,081	93,540	81,810	+11,235	—10,482	+6,541	+11,730	+19,024	51,752	45,122	50,189	49,082	44,477	49,892

IV.—Urban Population by Religion.

Territory	Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian			Jain			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	658,329	338,996	319,333	500,159	255,509	244,650	108,996	58,058	50,938	42,030	21,409	20,621	3,536	2,040	1,496	3,608	1,980	1,628
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	100,834	51,752	49,082	56,546	28,660	27,886	22,786	12,159	10,627	20,430	10,257	10,173	320	207	113	752	469	283

V.—Religion.

Territory	Population			Indo-Aryan														
				Hindu			Jain			Sikh			Brahmo			Buddhist		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,340,908	2,689,851	2,651,057	17,630	9,392	8,238	293	242	51	65	31	34	622	354	268
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	100,834	51,752	49,082	56,546	28,660	27,886	320	207	113	233	202	31	20	10	10	72	39	33

Territory	Musalman			Christian			Parsi			Animistic			Jew		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	314,494	165,824	148,670	59,844	31,853	27,991	101	55	46	72,196	36,999	35,197	40	20	20
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	22,786	12,159	10,627	20,430	10,257	10,173	46	29	17	347	172	175	34	17	17

VI.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

AGE	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages ...	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572	2,703,517	1,597,180	1,106,337	2,403,130	1,197,404	1,205,726	699,546	140,037	559,509
Total 0-5 ...	699,174	338,815	360,359	699,147	338,806	360,341	26	9	17	1	...	1
0-1	143,543	69,993	73,550	143,543	69,993	73,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	79,555	38,326	41,229	79,552	38,324	41,228	3	2	1	...	...	...
2-3	160,083	77,168	82,915	160,080	77,166	82,914	3	2	1	...	...	...
3-4	163,121	78,274	84,847	163,116	78,272	84,844	5	2	3	...	...	...
4-5	152,872	75,054	77,818	152,856	75,051	77,805	15	3	12	1	...	1
5-10	752,260	368,259	384,001	749,126	368,167	380,959	3,077	90	2,987	57	2	55
10-15	719,828	368,867	350,961	640,016	367,068	272,948	78,114	1,771	76,343	1,698	28	1,670
15-20	526,809	272,949	253,860	305,888	249,258	56,630	212,626	23,336	189,290	8,295	355	7,940
20-25	521,166	253,713	267,453	164,037	150,526	13,511	333,852	101,014	232,838	23,277	2,173	21,104
25-30	466,944	238,075	228,869	70,079	64,271	5,808	362,380	168,865	193,515	34,485	4,939	29,546
30-35	419,756	208,346	211,410	28,087	23,848	4,239	340,757	176,597	164,160	50,912	7,901	43,011
35-40	339,609	183,837	155,772	13,699	11,043	2,656	272,487	163,083	109,404	53,423	9,711	43,712
40-45	363,715	186,879	176,836	11,747	8,739	3,008	264,371	162,997	101,374	87,597	15,143	72,454
45-50	248,586	136,455	112,131	6,525	4,890	1,635	171,845	117,389	54,456	70,216	14,176	56,040
50-55	268,695	134,785	133,910	6,339	4,396	1,943	154,282	109,378	44,904	108,074	21,011	87,063
55-60	128,028	70,039	57,989	2,650	1,949	701	70,675	55,047	15,628	54,703	13,043	41,660
60-65	176,177	87,401	88,776	3,486	2,356	1,130	76,209	62,920	13,289	96,482	22,125	74,357
65-70	58,307	30,113	28,194	952	671	281	24,333	20,944	3,389	33,022	8,498	24,524
70 and over ...	117,139	56,088	61,051	1,739	1,192	547	38,096	33,964	4,132	77,304	20,932	56,372

VII.—Civil Condition by Age for

Serial No.	Caste	Territory	Sex	Population dealt with	Unmarried						
					Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Vakkaliga ...	Mysore State, including Civil and Militaay Station, Bangalore.	Male ...	665,707	359,621	74,570	115,428	53,307	58,395	53,535	4,386
2			Female...	*665,322*	*249,212*	*79,602*	*119,654*	*33,407*	*12,426*	*3,301*	*822*
3		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	Male ...	1,390	677	145	237	89	98	101	7
4			Female...	*1,402*	*491*	*187*	*224*	*57*	*14*	*7*	
1	Lingayat ...	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Male ...	365,091	201,338	40,693	61,326	31,200	32,364	32,406	3,849
2			Female...	*364,340*	*135,963*	*42,825*	*65,297*	*16,838*	*6,436*	*1,889*	*628*
3		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	Male ...	430	199	46	67	32	35	17	2
4			Female...	*430*	*144*	*57*	*67*	*16*	*3*	*1*	...
1	Holeya ...	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Male ...	309,536	170,582	35,625	52,728	23,083	26,640	29,918	2,588
2			Female...	*303,712*	*123,681*	*37,924*	*54,098*	*15,859*	*9,072*	*5,262*	*1,466*
3		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	Male ...	8,971	5,059	1,312	1,665	546	634	834	68
4			Female...	*9,640*	*4,050*	*1,362*	*1,645*	*443*	*293*	*274*	*33*
1	Kuruba ...	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Male ...	201,967	108,049	23,504	35,593	16,156	16,881	14,705	1,210
2			Female...	*201,399*	*74,799*	*24,838*	*35,598*	*9,353*	*3,344*	*1,229*	*437*
3		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	Male ...	380	191	49	74	19	36	13	...
4			Female...	*363*	*117*	*49*	*51*	*16*	...	*1*	...
1	Madiga ...	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Male ...	155,585	86,898	19,765	28,636	11,516	12,424	13,159	1,398
2			Female...	*152,498*	*66,130*	*21,462*	*28,820*	*6,918*	*3,832*	*3,604*	*1,494*
3		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	Male ...	1,729	923	277	321	88	105	119	13
4			Female...	*1,678*	*686*	*288*	*318*	*36*	*21*	*18*	*5*
1	Brahmin ...	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Male ...	98,597	48,163	11,277	16,079	6,714	7,511	5,326	1,256
2			Female...	*95,973*	*27,822*	*12,172*	*14,762*	*704*	*70*	*43*	*11*
3		Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	Male ...	815	379	77	122	44	60	60	16
4			Female...	*618*	*193*	*92*	*91*	*9*	*1*	...	...

VIII.—Education by

Number	Territory	AGE	POPULATION									English		
			Total			Literate			Illiterate					
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mysore State including C. & M. Stn., Bangalore.	All ages ...	**5,806,193**	**2,934,621**	**2,871,572**	**364,998**	**328,816**	**36,182**	**5,441,195**	**2,605,805**	**2,835,390**	**40,641**	**34,469**	**6,172**
2		0–10 ...	**1,451,434**	**707,074**	744,360	**17,268**	13,326	3,942	**1,434,166**	693,748	740,418	**1,267**	761	506
3		10–15 ...	**719,828**	368,867	350,961	**45,059**	37,933	7,126	**674,769**	330,934	343,835	**4,259**	3,373	886
4		15–20 ...	**526,809**	272,949	253,860	**43,395**	37,318	6,077	**483,414**	235,631	247,783	**5,934**	4,983	951
5		20 and over ...	**3,108,122**	1,585,731	1,522,391	**259,276**	240,239	19,037	**2,848,846**	1,345,492	1,503,354	**29,181**	25,352	3,829
1	C. & M. Stn., Bangalore.	All ages ...	**100,834**	**51,752**	**49,082**	**24,094**	**18,303**	**5,791**	**76,740**	**33,449**	**43,291**	**11,451**	**8,105**	**3,346**
2		0–10 ...	**26,168**	12,936	13,232	**1,004**	561	423	**25,164**	12,355	12,809	**556**	303	253
3		10–15 ...	**10,716**	5,486	5,230	**2,374**	1,513	861	**8,342**	3,973	4,369	**1,187**	742	445
4		15–20 ...	**9,569**	4,546	5,023	**2,807**	1,889	918	**6,762**	2,657	4,105	**1,339**	867	472
5		20 and over ...	**54,381**	28,784	25,597	**17,909**	14,320	3,589	**36,472**	14,464	22,008	**8,369**	6,193	2,176

selected Castes.

Married							Widowed							Serial No.
Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
277,109	2	64	336	5,297	139,245	132,165	28,977	...	1	5	60	5,190	23,721	1
281,956	*2*	*4,778*	*14,698*	*42,190*	*163,443*	*56,485*	*134,154*	...	*65*	*235*	*1,475*	*30,827*	*101,502*	2
639	...	...	1	14	344	280	74	...	...	...	1	14	59	3
603	...	*5*	*25*	*121*	*370*	*82*	*308*	...	...	...	*7*	*75*	*226*	4
142,619	...	27	164	2,517	74,259	65,652	20,634	...	...	2	39	3,401	17,192	1
144,762	*1*	*2,168*	*7,881*	*23,835*	*84,852*	*26,025*	*83,615*	...	*52*	*207*	*1,147*	*23,237*	*58,972*	2
196	...	...	...	9	119	68	35	...	...	...	...	11	24	3
189	...	*2*	*12*	*35*	*109*	*31*	*97*	...	...	*1*	*1*	*38*	*57*	4
125,378	3	40	139	2,010	64,463	58,718	13,576	...	1	2	40	2,744	10,789	1
126,350	*2*	*1,401*	*4,483*	*18,184*	*77,099*	*25,181*	*53,681*		*18*	*102*	*689*	*13,660*	*39,211*	2
3,523	...	1	3	55	2,013	1,451	389	...	...	...	1	76	312	3
3,879	...	*22*	*99*	*579*	*2,504*	*675*	*1,711*	...	...	*4*	*21*	*490*	*1,196*	4
84,482	...	20	144	1,869	42,435	40,014	9,436	...	...	...	25	1,592	7,819	1
86,445	*2*	*1,500*	*4,432*	*13,201*	*50,379*	*16,931*	*40,155*	...	*29*	*99*	*453*	*9,115*	*30,459*	2
162	...	...	...	1	86	75	27	...	...	...	...	3	24	3
151	...	*1*	*7*	*21*	*93*	*29*	*95*	...	...	...	*1*	*28*	*66*	4
62,594	2	20	71	1,226	31,055	30,220	6,093	...	...	1	16	949	5,127	1
63,733	*1*	*1,048*	*2,744*	*9,577*	*36,662*	*13,701*	*22,635*	...	*20*	*58*	*350*	*5,192*	*17,015*	2
735	...	...	...	18	430	287	71	...	...	...	1	20	50	3
736	...	*10*	*29*	*148*	*449*	*100*	*256*	...	...	...	*3*	*74*	*179*	4
43,624	...	14	80	1,810	24,152	17,568	6,810	...	...	...	28	1,196	5,586	1
42,932	...	*1,559*	*4,940*	*8,672*	*20,616*	*7,145*	*25,219*	...	*26*	*159*	*824*	*7,003*	*17,207*	2
400	...	...	...	17	264	119	36	...	...	...	...	5	31	3
301	...	*8*	*38*	*64*	*148*	*43*	*124*	...	...	...	*4*	*29*	*91*	4

Age.

LITERATE IN																				Number
Kanarese			Telugu			Tamil			Hindustani			Marathi			Sanskrit			Others			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
282,828	**262,454**	**20,374**	**24,557**	**22,937**	**1,620**	**26,694**	**22,230**	**4,464**	**28,712**	**23,310**	**5,402**	**3,256**	**2,867**	**389**	**4,380**	**4,246**	**134**	**7,684**	**6,322**	**1,362**	1
13,879	11,253	2,626	**498**	406	92	**850**	540	310	**1,195**	753	442	**85**	56	29	**31**	23	8	**208**	118	90	2
37,345	32,637	4,708	**1,502**	1,300	202	**2,235**	1,576	659	**3,179**	2,171	1,008	**156**	123	33	**206**	187	19	**577**	370	207	3
34,397	30,821	3,576	**2,121**	1,833	288	**3,056**	2,243	813	**3,255**	2,352	903	**318**	245	73	**429**	407	22	**864**	652	212	4
197,207	187,743	9,464	**20,436**	19,398	1,038	**20,553**	17,871	2,682	**21,083**	18,034	3,049	**2,697**	2,443	254	**3,714**	3,629	85	**6,035**	5,182	853	5
691	**625**	**66**	**2,605**	**2,319**	**286**	**8,144**	**6,463**	**1,681**	**3,937**	**3,385**	**552**	**643**	**605**	**38**	**2**	**2**	...	**1,205**	**1,033**	**172**	1
17	11	6	**82**	65	17	**280**	165	115	**80**	61	19	**11**	7	4	...	...	...	**20**	10	10	2
74	60	14	**204**	153	51	**853**	549	304	**297**	202	95	**40**	35	5	...	...	...	**74**	57	17	3
89	76	13	**306**	241	65	**1,081**	742	339	**393**	308	85	**94**	85	9	...	...	...	**163**	125	28	4
511	478	33	**2,013**	1,860	153	**5,930**	5,007	923	**3,167**	2,814	353	**498**	478	20	**2**	**2**	...	**958**	841	**117**	5

IX.—Education by Selected Castes.

Caste	Territory	Population									Literate in English		
		Total			Literate			Illiterate					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Vakkaliga	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1,331,029	665,707	665,322	42,574	41,274	1,300	1,288,455	624,433	664,022	828	811	17
	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	2,792	1,390	1,402	368	333	35	2,424	1,057	1,367	91	88	3
Lingayat	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	729,431	365,091	364,340	66,826	64,580	2,246	662,605	300,511	362,094	828	809	19
	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	860	430	430	161	155	6	699	275	424	24	24	...
Holeya	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	613,248	309,536	303,712	5,522	5,150	372	607,726	304,386	303,340	620	615	5
	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	18,611	8,971	9,640	1,734	1,592	142	16,877	7,379	9,498	376	375	1
Kuruba	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	403,366	201,967	201,399	6,221	6,028	193	397,145	195,939	201,206	109	108	1
	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	743	380	363	38	38	...	705	342	363	5	5	...
Madiga	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	308,083	155,585	152,498	771	712	59	307,312	154,873	152,439	10	10	...
	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	3,407	1,729	1,678	69	69	...	3,338	1,660	1,678	2	2	...
Brahman	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	194,570	98,597	95,973	81,125	69,674	11,451	113,445	28,923	84,522	15,802	15,346	456
	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1,433	815	618	716	619	97	717	196	521	347	342	5

X.—Language (Mother-tongue).

Territory	Population			Number speaking vernaculars of the State			Number speaking vernaculars of India foreign to the State			Number speaking vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India			Number speaking European languages		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	5,806,193	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,691,625	2,866,475	2,825,150	99,323	59,459	39,864	1,706	937	769	13,539	7,750	5,789
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	100,834	51,752	49,081	91,220	46,254	44,966	1,247	902	345	117	55	62	8,250	4,541	3,709

XI.—Birthplace.

Where born	Enumerated in					
	Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore			Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL POPULATION ...	**5,806,193**	**2,934,621**	**2,871,572**	**100,834**	**51,752**	**49,082**
A. BORN IN INDIA	**5,801,487**	**2,930,862**	**2,870,625**	**97,985**	**49,543**	**48,442**
(i) Mysore	**5,493,285**	**2,759,662**	**2,733,623**	**70,776**	**34,898**	**35,878**
Bangalore District	878,983	442,701	436,282	66,257	32,665	33,592
Kolar do	685,886	346,313	339,573	1,071	505	566
Tumkur do	717,257	364,285	352,972	348	169	179
Mysore do	1,348,087	666,430	681,657	2,684	1,295	1,389
Chitaldrug do	528,467	269,236	259,231	22	14	8
Hassan do	562,164	278,308	283,856	196	158	38
Kadur do	296,215	149,010	147,205	59	20	39
Shimoga do	476,226	243,379	232,847	139	72	67
(ii) Provinces and States in India beyond Mysore.	**308,202**	**171,200**	**137,002**	**27,209**	**14,645**	**12,564**
Provinces—	**300,032**	**166,152**	**133,880**	**23,599**	**12,674**	**10,925**
Bombay including Aden	28,762	15,513	13,249	821	402	419
Dharwar District	*16,269*	*8,279*	*7,990*	*71*	*42*	*29*
North Canara	*4,253*	*2,764*	*1,489*	...	...	...
Coorg	3,071	1,363	1,708	171	87	84
Madras including Laccadives	263,362	145,737	117,625	19,491	9,890	9,601
Anantapur District	*27,456*	*12,609*	*14,847*	*208*	*115*	*93*
Bellary	*24,527*	*12,222*	*12,305*	*1,326*	*658*	*668*
Coimbatore	*7,243*	*3,952*	*3,291*	*303*	*164*	*139*
Cuddapah	*11,491*	*5,862*	*5,629*	*375*	*207*	*168*
Malabar	*3,623*	*2,962*	*661*	*386*	*218*	*168*
Nilgiris	*1,019*	*494*	*525*	*369*	*151*	*218*
North Arcot	*57,818*	*30,702*	*27,116*	*6,199*	*3,237*	*2,962*
Salem	*24,756*	*12,353*	*12,403*	*1,503*	*753*	*750*
South Canara	*48,958*	*33,638*	*15,320*	*166*	*104*	*62*
Ajmer and Merwara	37	34	3	4	4	...
Andamans and Nicobars	14	10	4	11	8	3
Baluchistan	8	5	3	5	4	1
Bengal	462	276	186	227	102	125
Burma	273	137	136	192	88	104
Central Provinces and Berar	1,183	667	516	777	424	353
Eastern Bengal and Assam	22	17	5	7	5	2
Nort-West Frontier Province	288	275	13	272	263	9
(Districts and Administered Territories).						
Punjab	1,644	1,426	218	1,053	924	129
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	906	692	214	568	473	95
States and Agences—	**7,373**	**4,581**	**2,792**	**3,368**	**1,875**	**1,493**
French and Portuguese Settlements	738	456	282	188	88	100
India, Unspecified	59	11	48	54	8	46
B. BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	**283**	**162**	**121**	**150**	**75**	**75**
C. BORN IN EUROPE	**4,263**	**3,498**	**765**	**2,601**	**2,076**	**525**
D. BORN IN AFRICA	**46**	**34**	**12**	**25**	**18**	**7**
E. BORN IN AMERICA	**76**	**42**	**34**	**47**	**24**	**23**
F. BORN IN AUSTRALIA	**34**	**20**	**14**	**23**	**13**	**10**
G. BORN AT SEA	**4**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	...

XII.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

Occupation	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore						Civil and Military Station, Bangalore					
	Total Workers and Dependants	Actual Workers				Dependants	Total Workers and Dependants	Actual Workers				Dependants
		Total		Partially agriculturist				Total		Partially agriculturist		
		Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Population ...	5,806,193	1,448,416	349,440	53,462	2,318	4,008,337	100,834	30,987	8,239	881	4	61,608
Class A.—Production of raw materials	4,298,631	1,021,469	152,180	2,238	80	3,124,982	5,678	1,569	912	7	...	3,197
Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth ...	4,245,644	1,001,581	150,921	1,009	68	3,093,142	5,640	1,564	911	7	...	3,165
II.—Extraction of minerals	52,987	19,888	1,259	1,229	12	31,840	38	5	1	...	...	32
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	710,332	199,228	54,416	25,920	1,092	456,688	44,338	12,874	3,565	116	1	27,899
III.—Industrial occupation	443,132	126,543	28,469	18,714	612	288,120	23,021	7,330	1,805	65	...	13,886
IV.—Transport	31,096	11,833	432	698	5	18,831	4,855	1,590	35	16	...	3,230
V.—Trade	236,104	60,852	25,515	6,508	475	149,737	16,462	3,954	1,725	35	1	10,783
C.—Public Administration and Liberal arts	306,608	86,144	6,460	23,080	553	214,004	26,573	9,352	813	723	2	16,408
VI.—Public force	71,729	27,262	586	3,934	96	43,881	11,020	5,733	...	673	...	5,287
VII.—Public Administration	132,867	30,524	1,251	13,552	340	101,092	3,059	790	22	23	...	2,247
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	81,077	23,430	2,771	4,791	97	54,876	6,155	1,393	381	22	...	4,381
IX.—Persons living on their income	20,935	4,928	1,852	753	20	14,155	6,339	1,436	410	5	2	4,493
D.—Miscellaneous	490,622	141,575	136,384	2,274	593	212,663	24,245	7,192	2,949	35	1	14,104
X.—Domestic service	38,303	14,078	6,382	238	17	17,848	15,083	4,472	1,707	22	...	8,904
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	400,349	111,445	116,381	1,493	437	172,523	8,251	2,335	973	13	1	4,943
XII.—Unproductive	51,965	16,052	13,621	543	139	22,292	911	385	269	...	...	257

XIII.—Statistics of Industries.

Territory	Number of Factories	Total number of persons employed		Classification of persons employed											
				Direction, Supervision and Clerical work				Skilled workmen				Unskilled labourers			
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Age 14 and over		Under 14	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	327	45,382	13,231	726	5	1,389	55	517	...	8,997	512	30,629	10,627	3,124	2,032
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	21	957	2	54	1	116	...	43	...	385	...	284	1	75	...

D.O. No 211

Census

B ii
1 152
5/6

Immediate

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.

Bangalore, 5th June 1913

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have today sent to the Press a lightly revised proof copy of "Brief Summary of Mysore Census, 1911" and also written to Mr. Yates to say that he will get instructions from you as to the number of copies to be printed. I have also instructed the Press to have the Preface altered and printed afresh in accordance with the Dewan's orders as communicated to me by Mr. V. R. Thyagarajya Iyer. I have, of course, supplied the Press with a manuscript copy of the revised Preface.

2. As the price of the pamphlet has been fixed and if it is to be printed on the cover, the Press will have to be instructed accordingly

Yours obediently
V. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer
Assistant Census Supt

V. R. Srinivasaraghava Esq. M.A
Secretary to Govt

DIARY No. 4850
19/12/1913
SECTION Census
FILE No. 1/1
SYRIA No. 2

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 12

Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to 4890

No. 67206

Dated 11th June/13

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Census)

, *the* 191 .

To

The Supdt.

Govt Press

Date of issue 11-6-13

Signed by M K Narasimhan

Sir,

In forwarding herewith copy of D O No 241 J dt 6-6-13 from Mr K R Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Asst Census Supdt I/c, I am directed to request you to be so good as to have 1500 ~~1000~~ copies of the Census pamphlet therein referred to duly printed with the price 4 as marked

over.

SUBJECT.

17)

on the outer cover

2 copies of the printed

pamphlet may be supplied

to all those to whom the

Report itself was supplied

& the remaining copies sent

to this office.

By

Dues

for Secretary 9/6

Copy to the Asst to the

Census Supt in charge

of the Census Supts office

for information with reference

to this D.O.S. 26-5-1913

B O

for Secy

Encl 7207

9 11 June 13

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.